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by them and he could not do other than heed the demands of his party. We already had at work in the United States those forces of national antagonism which finally resulted in the War of 1812. The purchase of Louisiana was only one chapter in the history of the causes leading up to that war and to the final establishment of what was known later as "the American Policy." The remaining portion of Dr. Hosmer's introduction is given to a description of the route and to a statement of the results of the expedition appointed by Jefferson to find out just what the United States had obtained through the purchase of Louisiana.

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A History of American Political Theories. By C. EDWARD MERRIAM, Ph. D. Pp. 363. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company.

This is a scholarly treatment of a somewhat neglected phase of American politics. The work begins with a careful inquiry into the prevailing political ideas of the colonists with particular reference to the political aspects of puritanism and the relation between church and state. The principal political tendency of the time was the steady growth of the democratic spirit. In a chapter on the political theory of the revolutionary era the author discusses the fundamental principles of the Revolution and the political philosophy of the period, which was chiefly that of the *Naturrecht* school. It included the idea of an original state of nature in which all men are born politically free and equal, the contract theory of the origin of government, the sovereignty of the people and the right of revolution. The reactionary tendency against the extreme views of democracy and of the rights of man which followed the revolutionary period is intelligently described. In this connection the theory of the *Federalist* at those points where it showed more or less deviation from the lines of the revolutionary argument is carefully analyzed.

One of the most valuable and interesting discussions of Dr. Merriam's work is his study of Jefferson's political doctrines. His conclusion is that Jefferson was affected by French influence far less than is generally supposed. His estimate of Jefferson as a political thinker is not high. He says the Sage of Monticello did not inquire deeply into the nature of the state, its forms of organization or any of the numerous problems arising out of the complex relations of political association and if measured by the canons of the schools he falls far short of the stature of a great political philosopher. This opinion is undoubtedly the correct one. Jefferson's writing was unsystematic and lacked the philosophic insight and clearness with which Calhoun analyzed the principles of government, although it is notable for rhetorical statements and oratorical flings.

The Jacksonian democracy, the slavery controversy and the nature of the Union are the subjects of special chapters and each is discussed with reference to the political doctrines and principles involved. There is a masterly analysis of the theories of Calhoun, "the great political philosopher

of the South," and of Daniel Webster, the chief opponent of the Calhoun theories. In a chapter entitled "Recent Tendencies," the author analyzes the views of the new school of political scientists, chief among whom are Lieber, Woolsey and Burgess. In the doctrines of the new school we find many of the earlier theories abandoned or repudiated. Such are the old views concerning the origin and function of the state, the doctrines of natural law and natural rights, the nature and source of liberty, the nature of sovereignty, the distinction between state and government, etc. In a final chapter the author sums up the sources of American political theory and the influence which the American doctrines have exerted upon other states. The reviewer ventures to suggest that Dr. Merriam's excellent work might have been more completely rounded out by a study of the political doctrines of the reconstructionists after the Civil War, which included the social and civil equality of man, equal participation of all men in government, political penance and forgiveness, condemnation of rebellion and other distinctive principles of political philosophy which came to be quite generally embodied in the constitutions and laws of the reconstruction era.

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Georgia and State Rights. A Study of the Political History of Georgia from the Revolution to the Civil War, with Particular Regard to Federal Relations. By ULRICH BONNELL PHILLIPS. Pp. 224. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1902.

In this monograph of some 225 pages, Dr. Phillips has traced the development of political thought in Georgia from the Revolution to the Civil War. It has been no easy task to trace the tortuous windings of the average Georgian political intellect through the mazes of early national loyalty, personal party politics, state and federal controversy, and the growing sectional feeling in behalf of the South's peculiar institution; but the author has creditably performed this task within reasonable limits and has presented a well-defined picture of a most interesting period in American political history.

Dr. Phillips lays down two fundamental principles that are of the utmost importance to a proper understanding of political conditions in Georgia. From the first to the last, during the period considered, that State was consistently in favor of a strict interpretation of the Federal constitution; and, secondly, while often divided, from personal or economic motives, into bitter partisan factions, its population has always stood as a unit against outside aggression, from any source whatever. Although Georgia's revolutionary experience and her fear of hostile Indian and Spanish neighbors led her to favor a strong central government, yet her consistent adherence to these two principles caused her ever to regard that government as one of merely delegated powers, exercised within a definitely limited sphere, and to resist strenuously any attempt to extend its powers beyond that sphere. Thus her executive and legislature quickly seized the opportunity to declare themselves in the celebrated case of *Chisholm v. Georgia*; and in the later controversies over the Creek and Cherokee lands, officials and people unit-